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PAMPHLETS.

Genealogy

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PAUL ...

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(No. 2.)

Remember the days of old. Consider the years of many generations. Ask thy Fathers and they will shew thee, thy elders, and they will tell thee.—Deuteronomy, 32—7.

FAMILY HISTORY.

GENEALOGICAL REGISTRY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

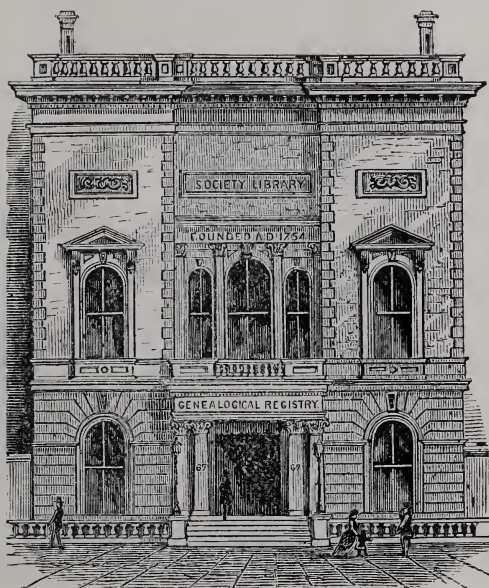
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

(New York Society Library Building.)

67 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

"Quos omnis Deus Omnipotens prouini geniti filii sui.
Ac salvatoris nostri meritis, vita aeterna dignetur."

“Aye, thus it is! One generation comes,
Another goes and mingles with the dust.
And thus we come and go, and come and go—
Each for a little moment filling up
Some little space. And thus we disappear
In quick succession. And it shall be so
’Till time in one vast perpetuity
Be swallowed up.”



All those persons of influence who feel an interest in this Institution, and desire its advancement, are respectfully but urgently solicited to furnish commendatory letters for future editions of published matter similar to those contained herein. Genealogical Books and Manuscripts will be thankfully received as donations to our library.

“Which we have heard and known, and our fathers have told us.

“Which he commanded our fathers they should make them known to their children,

“That the generations to come might know them, even the children which should be born, who should arise and declare them to their children.”

Psalm 78.—3, 5, 6.

FAMILY HISTORY.

The most delightful occupation for a man of refined and cultivated taste, is to write the history of his family.

To illustrate: Even in this city, where there are so many venerable as well as eminent men who, possessing the virtues, have climbed steadily and vigorously through the long years; and now enjoying the honors and satisfaction of fruition, are everywhere around us shedding the lustre of their example for the emulation of youth, and confirming Richelieu's aphorism—"There's no such word as fail!"

To write the "Family History" of these gentlemen is to furnish the best and most correct history—political and social—of the City of New York and its environs. It has become a proverb, "God made the country, but man made the city." These men made the city, and their families and descendants are still making it.

The importance of *immediate* attention to this pleasing duty, is shown by the reflection, that soon, very soon, all these eminent men will have passed away from earth, and the history which they are *now* able and perfectly willing, and even anxious, to furnish, will have gone into oblivion.

It is to gather and compile these and similar histories throughout the country, and to record them in a manner calculated to insure their preservation to future generations, that this institution has been inaugurated; and is already commended by autograph letters of many distinguished gentlemen, copies of some of whose letters

are appended, some have been heretofor ed, and others will be hereafter.

Separate books are used for separate nationalities, that each race, as much as possible, may be kept together for a more convenient reference.

These "Books of Family History," contain the pedigree and history of families, with their derivation, viz.:

History of Puritan Families in the United States.

"	"	Dutch	"	"	"
"	"	English	"	"	"
"	"	Scotch	"	"	"
"	"	French	"	"	"
"	"	Spanish	"	"	"
"	"	German	"	"	"
"	"	Hebrew	"	"	"
"	"	Irish	"	"	"

And others as may be required.

Those whose ancestral and family history is full and complete, may now provide against possible accident, by having it transferred to the pages of these volumes, and thus preserve their history to all future time.

For lack of a similar record, many of our families have lost sight of their connections, and family traditions, and lost influence, importance and character on that account.

The Family History or Record of the sovereigns of the world before Christ, furnish almost the *only* Histories of the countries over which they reigned. The Chinese annals are the most ancient known. They were written with the most perfect exactness, and preserved with the greatest care, being composed originally by order of the Emperors—each of whom, on his accession to the throne, commanded the acts of his predecessor to be written by some learned philosopher—so that the whole, form one uniform continued series of the History of the Ancient Chinese Empire, from the beginning of the monarchy (Fo Hi, B. C. 2538), for some thousands of years. And *thus* was the history of China

obtained and preserved more correctly, and for a longer period than that of any other nation in the world.

In addition to the historical value of such labors, material is supplied of high literary value. A full, complete, authentic and permanent record is made of the inner, the social life, which is far superior to any efforts of the imagination, as reading matter for the youth of both sexes.

The *English Registers* have for upwards of a thousand years been the *protection* and *authority* of many families, and the *means* of *preserving* large property interests. It is evident therefore, that *these considerations* should induce the registration of all those who have pride of character enough to secure honorable and permanent record.

“This enterprise promises to become one of the most important and popular in the country. It is destined to become the great depository of our Family Registers and Family History; and whilst there are many who entertain the notion, that they need no personal record of themselves outside their family circle, yet there are many more who know and understand, that to have a record of their lives—brief and comprehensive—deposited where it shall be preserved to all future time,—must induce a good life, and promote virtuous and honorable conduct. It binds families and kindred with a sacred tie; and communities, from being an incongruous living mass, become, figuratively speaking, a band of brothers. From the most ancient times, mankind have been more powerfully moved to heroic and noble deeds, by the thought of the fame that should live after them, than by *any other* consideration; and we rejoice that this praiseworthy undertaking has been so respectably inaugurated; and that it has received the commendation of so many of the eminent and great minds of our country.

“It may be thought that this work would have an aristocratic tendency, but this is not necessarily so. A man need not be an aristocrat because he is a gentleman and scholar; as is proved by the lives of our most eminent men, such as

Washington Irving, Edward Everett, and many others, too numerous to mention."

Whilst it is historically true in the countries of the Old World, that heraldic distinctions and insignia, have for centuries formed a strong and beautiful bond of noble and virtuous conduct in families, and were exceedingly valuable on that account; yet there are numerous instances of such a bond having its origin in a progenitor, whose pride of birth and name, proceeded from a higher and nobler source than heraldry.

Among the Puritans were such men; and in later years, Washington, and the heroes of the Revolution; the old line of Presidents, and very many others, who may be said to have *founded* families, whose distinction consists *not* in their "coats of arms;" but who maintain a high *ancestral* pride, and "would consider it a sacrifice of dignity to merge the venerable name of their house in a modern title."

Biography is the grammar of historical literature, essential alike to accuracy and ornament; and the mature scholar resorts to it for refreshment and pleasure. The personal anecdote it gives to history, flings a charm over the annals of a people, which interests the mind and engages the heart; for it introduces us to our forefathers—hands us a chair at their fireside; and makes us familiar in their households. It teaches us also to love them, while we feel honored by them, as by friends communing with us on equal footing; and thus draws closer the bonds that tie together the generations into one family, teaching us, that those bonds are strong, which selfishness would persuade us are weak.

"Biography is the record of persons;—History, of events. In their more perfect form the two studies are seen to blend together, rather than encroach upon each other; History relieving the dryness of Genealogy by the attractive narration of events, and Biography, by its minute description of persons, imparting a deeper, and as it were, a more dramatic

interest to History. Washington Irving says, "Who can walk with soul unmoved among the stately groves of Penshurst where Sydney passed his boyhood; or can look without fondness upon the tree that is said to have been planted on his birthday—or can ramble among the classic bowers of Hagley;—or can pause amid the solitudes of Windsor Forest, and look at the oaks around, huge, gray and time-worn, like the old castle towers, and not feel as if he were surrounded by so many monuments of long enduring glory. It is then, when viewed in this light, that planted groves and stately avenues, turreted castles and cultivated parks, have an advantage over the more luxuriant beauties of unassisted nature;—it is then that they teem with moral associations and keep up the ever-interesting story of human existence."

"It is the privilege of History to impart the experience of age, without its infirmities;—to bring *back* things long obscured by time, or sinking into oblivion;—and enable us to form some reasonable conjectures, of what may happen to posterity."

"Tradition is confessedly the hand-maiden of history, assisting the annalist in his labors, and ministering ever to his wants. It is a lamp which, with flickering but faithful ray, guides the genealogist along his misty path, and is oftentimes the only light to pioneer his course. The village legend and the peasant's tale, are constant and valuable helps, and the local memories of old people wonderfully vivid and accurate; sometimes exaggerated or partially forgotten, but in the main features of the story substantially true. In this consists one great charm of an 'old country,' as in England—for instance,—where every vale, and hill, and stream, can tell of days gone by, of a long succession of native heritors, and are replete with ancestral story." The boundless prairie, the interminable forests, the gigantic rivers of the far west are wonderful and grand; and strike the mind with awe, but the heart is untouched, because

there are no family associations, or tender memories connected with the scene or its history.

“To feelings how fine and elevating may our line of pedigree be traced; as we stand on our isthmus of time, looking down the stream at time gone—now colored with the glow that mellows the past;—or up at the uncertain dawn of the future, illumined by the rainbow tints of hope. How many associations are awakened as we trace the limbs on an illuminated Family Tree. It is hardly possible to peruse without emotion, these limbs branching out in various directions, recalling memories of many long gone. Beyond the stimulus which the desire of distinction gives to those who are rising in the world, there is an *important benefit* derived from the *sentiment* of family antiquity, in the tendency which it has to unite and hold together the mass of those families who have a stake in the country, for their mutual preservation.”

Such is the perishable nature of human things, that facts, however important, are liable, even in a short period, to be partially lost; and become involved in great obscurity; unless they are collated and recorded in a manner calculated to insure their preservation.

“The lapse of time is incessantly thickening the vail which is spread over remote persons and events; and the materials lie buried, confounded and dispersed among the ruins of antiquity; and cannot be easily distinguished and separated even by the eye of discernment and the hand of honesty, from the rubbish of fiction.

The origin of few nations or individuals can be traced up to their source;—the light becomes fainter as we proceed; the objects rendered more obscure and uncertain!—until time at length spreads her sable mantle over them, and we behold them no more. But Family tradition can supply, in a great measure, the want of personal knowledge—cover hoary time with the green mantle of youth, and carry us back to our forefathers, and bring them down to us.”

The institutions of the United States are doubtless an advance upon the formularies of the past; and the future destiny of America cannot be doubted, when we read the stirring words of Emilio Castelar; at the present time, in the Cortes of Spain: (the monarchy which is now simmering into a republic): viz.—

“Nations are like beehives. Each nation contributes to fabricate the honey of universal life. Ideas, wherever scattered, reforms, wherever matured, change the human conscience. When from our narrow horizon we turn our eyes to the whole planet, we see that the continents are ruled by universal and incontestable laws. Asia is the immovable land of the past; the patriarchal land of the empires, the theocracies, the castes. Europe is the volcanic land of the present; the area of combat between the ancient powers and the new ideas. America, and especially Saxon America, with its immense virgin territories, with its republic, with its equilibrium between stability and progress, with its harmony between liberty and democracy, is the continent of the future—the immense continent stretched by God between the Atlantic and Pacific,—where mankind may plant, essay, and resolve all social problems. The present moment is supreme and anguishing. The last years of the nineteenth century, which are fast approaching, may be as grave and as solemn as the last years of the eighteenth century, in which was installed the first French Revolution. Europe has to decide whether she will confound herself with Asia, placing upon her lands old altars, and upon the altars old idols, and upon the idols immovable theocracies, and upon the theocracies despotic empires; or whether she will go by labor, by liberty, and by the republic, to collaborate with America in the grand work of universal civilization.”

Castelar but expresses here the sentiments that are permeating all classes of society in Europe, though few may be so advanced as he is, or can express themselves so eloquently.

Taking the spirit of these indications, we must continue to advocate and embrace all the refining influences of the past; and engraft Genealogy with all its attendant aids, such as Archæology, Heraldry, and kindred sciences upon our escutcheons; and thus, whilst preserving the good, discard the errors which have crept in during the course of ages.

*Sundry Extracts from prominent writers in
past time.*

“The great ocean of national existence is made up of the single drops of individual life and action.”

EDWARD ÉVERETT.

“How many pleasant reminiscences might every family have of their ancestors, had a book like the one proposed by you been in existence and common use some centuries ago? Our posterity will enjoy and fully appreciate this advantage, and thank you for having brought it within reach of the millions.”

ALEXANDER J. SCHEM.

“I sincerely trust that your scheme for making and preserving a complete record of the family registers will have prompt and perfect success. It would prove invaluable to future explorers into the social history and family life of the country, which will grow more interesting with every year added to our national life. Its legal importance all must appreciate.”

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

OFFICE OF "THE METHODIST," New York.

"I consider the advantages of your plan to be too obvious to need much comment. Aside from the sentiments which render family ties and ancestral associations dear to most minds, your plan comprehends many advantages in respect to the inheritance of property, the verification of marriages, the legitimacy of children; and also data for the historian, which cannot fail to commend it to intelligent citizens."

ABEL STEVENS.

"New Yorkers have evinced but little interest in their ancestors, and have never neglected a favorable opportunity to efface any remnants that might exist which gave proof of their ever having had any antecedents of any kind. Except the Stuyvesant pear tree in Third Avenue, there is not a vestige remaining in the whole city of the early Dutch settlers of the island on which New York is built. To die in the same spot on which he was born is a thought which never enters the head of a New Yorker. But, at last, an attempt has been made to preserve something like a record of New York families, so that, though we may not be able to tell who our grandfathers were, our grandchildren may not be in so ignominious a condition."

"It appears that we are to have in New York a great depository of family registers and family history; and this, in our opinion, is something that has long been needed in this country. An opportunity is here presented to every individual to prepare and place on record such account of himself, his family, and his ancestors, as he would wish to preserve to his posterity. The ladies, also, may avail themselves of the same privileges, as the volumes are open to *all* for record, though closed to the inspection of the idle and curious; and we feel assured that of the

many eminent and talented ladies who adorn our country, there are few who would not desire thus to perpetuate their name and fame. The illuminated certificate of record which each person receives, is an elegant ornament to any parlor or boudoir, as it embraces *fac-simile* autographs of many of the most eminent men of our city and country. ”

“In our old Home, such matters are under the inspection of the court, and it makes no trouble to find dates of birth or death, or to find true heirs to estates. The same purpose shall be established through the Genealogical Registry, in which men of family may register where they came from, date of birth, &c., and all the dates of birth of children.”

“The immense advantage and interest of such a series of records can hardly be overrated. In law suits they would of course be invaluable; to historians nothing could be more important. Every individual and family in the community must appreciate the consequences that may depend upon the completeness of this work.

“The English record, similar in character to this, dates as far back as the time of the Conqueror; but we Americans are generally too much engrossed with the present, or too anxious about the future, to pay much attention to the past. The opportunity is offered now, however, to revive the recollections of the past, and to prepare for the emergencies of the future, while simply stating the circumstances of the present. The work in question has already received the commendation of many institutions and individuals whose commendation is worth having.”

[From the Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, Governor of Michigan.]

LANSING, June 12, 1871.

The proposed publication of your Genealogical Registry receives my full approval.

HENRY P. BALDWIN,
Gov. of Michigan.

[From the Hon. Smith M. Weed, Counsellor-at-Law, Plattsburgh, N. Y.]

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., June 12, 1871.

I answer in great haste, and simply, at this time, desire to say, that I fully indorse the object to be attained by the "Genealogical Registry," and shall be most happy to do anything in my power, to forward the interests of the society.

I am your ob't serv't,

SMITH M. WEED.

[From the Hon. William A. Pike, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.]

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, }
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
SANTA FE, N. M., June 18, 1871. }

In reply to yours of 1st inst., inclosing prospectus for a voluntary "Genealogical Registry," I have to say that such a registry, kept in the manner indicated, would be valuable to the present generation, and *invaluable* for the future.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

WM. A. PILE,
Governor of N. M.

[From the Hon. Charles Haight, Freehold, N. J., Member of Congress, U. S.]

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 19, 1871.

I have examined your prospectus for a "Voluntary Genea-

logical Registry" for the United States, to be located in the city of New York.

The value of such a book cannot be too highly estimated. It will supply a want long needed. I trust your efforts may be entirely successful.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES HAIGHT.

[From the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Springfield, Illinois, Member of Congress, U. S.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 20, 1871.

I have received your prospectus for a voluntary "Genealogical Registry for the United States, and I am gratified that you, with other leading citizens of your city and the country, are disposed to establish such a registry.

Respectfully yours,

S. M. CULLOM.

[From the Hon. John D. Stiles, Allentown, Pennsylvania, Member of Congress, U. S.]

ALLENTOWN, PA., June 22, 1871.

Having examined the prospectus sent me in reference to the establishment of a Genealogical Registry for the United States, I cordially approve the object, and give it my hearty approval.

Your ob't serv't,

JOHN D. STILES.

[From the Hon. James S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Member of Congress, U. S.]

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 22, 1871.

Few men are so obscure, or free from the desire of fame, as to take leave of the earth without a yearning desire—indeed, a fond hope—that their names will have a posthu-

mous memory, and retain a cherished place in the love or esteem of some survivor.

I therefore recognize at a glance, the unique, pleasing and generally useful method for preserving the genealogical records of families, who have attained public notoriety, at the same time fully gratify the coveters of posthumous reputation. I may add, that the value to posterity of such an institution, encouraged by whatever motives, is substantially worthy of approval.

Yours very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

[From the Hon. William Loughridge, Oskaloosa, Iowa, Member of Congress, U. S.]

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, June 22, 1871.

I have received your prospectus for a "Genealogical Registry," and have examined it.

The value of such a work would, it seems to me, be almost incalculable; and I hope that you may have sufficient encouragement to justify you in prosecuting it to full completion. I could scarcely say enough in its praise.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

WM. LOUGHRIDGE.

[From the Hon. O. P. Stearns, Winona, Minnesota, late U. S. Senator from Minnesota.]

ROCHESTER, MINN., June 22, 1871.

I approve of your scheme for a voluntary "Genealogical Registry," to be located at New York.

It will be valuable to the present generation, invaluable to future.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

OZORA P. STEARNS,

Ex. U. S. S.

[*From the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Member of Congress, U. S.*]

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1871.

I am in receipt of your letter inclosing "a Prospectus for Voluntary Genealogical Registry for the United States." I shall await this publication with much curiosity. As the nation grows, this book will increase in usefulness, and no doubt prove to be a book of public necessity, and of great social interest and gratification.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAML. J. RANDALL.

[*From the Hon. John A. Griswold, Catskill, New York, Member of Congress, U. S.*]

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 26, 1871.

Your prospectus is received. I think a Genealogical Registry for the United States, as you propose, would be of interest to many individuals, and of public utility; and that your enterprise is deserving of general favor and patronage.

Yours, &c.,

J. A. GRISWOLD.

[*From the Hon. Sidney Clarke, Lawrence, Kansas, Member of Congress, U. S.*]

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, June 26, 1871.

I take pleasure in commending your proposition to establish, in the city of New York a "Genealogical Registry for the United States." It will be of vast importance to future generations, and of much present benefit.

I have no doubt your enterprise will be successful.

Respectfully yours,

SIDNEY CLARKE.

[*From the Hon. James L. Alcorn, Governor of Mississippi.*]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
JACKSON, July 7, 1871. }

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., forwarded to me from Washington City, asking my approval of your "Genealogical Registry."

In answer I have much pleasure in stating, that in assisting to supply us with traditions, your project will have supplied a great desideratum in all young societies; and as a record of the worthies of our day and generation, cannot fail to exert a most wholesome and elevating influence on their descendants. I give it, on these grounds, the full approval of my judgment.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Yours, &c.,

J. L. ALCORN.

[*From the Hon. Joseph Dixon, Hookertown, N. C., Member of Congress, U. S.*]

HOOKEKTOWN, N. C., June 27, 1871.

I have received and examined your prospectus, and most heartily approve your efforts for a "Voluntary Genealogical Registry."

I think it highly important, and will be very interesting.

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH DIXON.

[*From the Widow of the late Hon. John J. Crittenden.*]

NEW YORK, July 26, 1871.

I approve the objects of the Genealogical Registry for the United States, and believe that its records will not only prove valuable on account of the facts they will register, but will be of interest to all.

Yours truly,

E. CRITTENDEN.

[From Dr. G. H. Masten, of Mobile, Ala.]

MOBILE, ALA., July 28, 1871.

I fully concur with you in opinion as to the necessity for a Genealogical Registry for the United States. More especially is it required *just now* in the Southern States, and for reasons which are pertinent. Unfortunately for our people, too little consequence has been placed upon family records. Money has been the passport to society, and a man's position has been hitherto measured more by his bank account than a hereditary right to a long line of honored ancestry.

For years past I have considered it a necessity for *every* man to know as much of his ancestry as he could collect; and saw with much regret the little value set upon such matters. In my own family our family records have been preserved with great care and accuracy. So much so, in fact, that within the past sixty days I have been applied to by a relative—Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., of Somerset, England, for material, with which he has been enabled to perfect his own register.

Some years ago, to render my own register as perfect as possible, I had a long correspondence with the "College of Heralds," London. * * * * *

I will be pleased to place at your disposal what information I have acquired, and, so far as in my power, put you in communication with gentlemen in this section of the State who have been interested in these matters.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

C. H. MASTEN, M. D.

[From Madam Le Vert, formerly of Mobile, Ala.]

NEW YORK, July 28, 1871.

I have read with great pleasure the prospectus for a Genealogical Registry.

The ladies of America, I am assured, will highly appreciate the compliment you have paid them by asking their influence and aid. By her peculiar relation, woman is more deeply interested in the generations, past, present and to come, than man can possibly be, and is therefore eminently fitted to obtain and collate family history.

I enclose you the names of several ladies of high position in society and in literature, and would suggest that you send them the prospectus.

With cordial appreciation,

Your friend,

OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT.

[From Mrs. S. W. Hunt, of Louisville, Ky.]

LOUISVILLE, August 3, 1871.

I have the honor to receive your communication, the prospectus of a "Genealogical Registry," which has excited my warmest interest.

This feeling must become universal throughout the United States, as already indicated by the number of distinguished names affixed.

I appreciate and thank you for the compliment paid me by being included.

With esteem,

SALLIE WARD HUNT.

[From Charles W. Raisbeck, Esq., of Boston, Mass.]

Boston, Mass., 38 Bromfield Street, }
August 7, 1871. }

An institution having for its object the registration and preservation of the names of families in America, with their genealogy, seems to me cannot be too highly com-

mended. That which the College of Heralds, is to the families of the old country, in deciding their questions of genealogy, will such an institution be to many American citizens; and of incalculable value to the present and future generations

I am very happy to know that such an institution is being incorporated, and will cheerfully give my name and influence to further such an object.

Yours very respectfully,

CHAS. W. RAISBECK.

[From the Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Centreville, Ind., Member of U. S. Congress.]

CENTREVILLE, IND., August 10, 1871.

Your plan of a Genealogical Registry for the United States is a good one, and I take pleasure in very decidedly commending it. If properly executed it cannot fail to be both useful and instructive.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. W. JULIAN.

[From the Hon. Richard Yates, Senator U. S. from Illinois.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., August 10, 1871.

I very highly appreciate your enterprise for the establishment of a Genealogical Registry for the United States.

To preserve a record of families will prove highly valuable in determining the identity of claimants to property, and will be a source of gratification to thousands in tracing their relationship through generations of the past.

Many thousands would rejoice now if they could send to a Registry Office like yours; and for a small fee obtain a genealogical abstract of their ~~ancestry~~ even for a few generations back.

Respectfully,

RICHARD YATES.

[*From the Hon. A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona Territory.*]

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, }
Executive Office. }

TUCSON, July 26, 1871.

In view of the object sought to be obtained as foreshadowed in the statements referring to a Genealogical Registry for the United States, at the City of New York, I consider it a work of great importance that should receive the hearty encouragement of every citizen of the United States.

Very respectfully,

A. P. K. SAFFORD.

[*From the Hon. Geo. W. Savage, late Judge of Union County, N. J., and President of New York Board of Fire Underwriters.*]

NEW YORK, August 18, 1871.

Few persons will appreciate more than I the usefulness of an association such as you propose to establish. The laborious duty of tracing the genealogy of my family has devolved upon me in connection with legal questions affecting the title to real estate. If I had been aided in my researches by an institution, such as yours, my labors would have been materially lessened, and very great expense saved. The usefulness of it, in that connection, is important; but it has another use, perhaps as important, and valuable. We Americans are disposed to place too light a value upon our descent and the family history of our progenitors. The time will come, however, when we shall be proud not only to be Americans, but Americans through a long native and honorable ancestry. Many of us now feel proud of the part our forefathers bore during the war of the Revolution; and our children and childrens' children will point with pride to the honorable part their ancestors bore during the recent civil war.

I have to thank you for your efforts, and hope you will receive all the aid and assistance you may require and that the Institution merits; and will be pleased to contribute, in any way possible, towards securing the success of the plan.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. SAVAGE.

OFFICE OF THE GENEALOGICAL REGISTRY {
OF THE UNITED STATES, }

67 University Place, New York.

There are many persons who from indifference, or more absorbing pursuits, have become unable to furnish more than a very slight record of their progenitors; but, thanks to the numerous Genealogists of the country, many volumes of family derivations have been published; our large supply of these books enables us to fill the hiatus in very many cases. A call at our Rooms, will, no doubt, result in great satisfaction, in this respect; for although we do not propose to create genealogies, or "coats of arms," we are able to furnish the information in a great degree to those who are entitled to them.

